

# ÖKO\_SANTO

## SANTO



Einbau-Kühlschränke

Built-In Refrigerators

Réfrigérateurs encastrables

Aparatos frigoríficos integrables

Frigoriferi integrabili

Inbouw koelkasten

- (D) Gebrauchsanweisung
- (GB) Operating Instructions
- (F) Mode d'emploi
- (E) Instrucciones para el uso
- (I) Istruzioni per l'uso
- (NL) Gebruiksaanwijzing

## Dear customer,

Before placing your new refrigerator into operation please read these operating instructions carefully. They contain important information for safe use, for installation and for care of the appliance.

Please keep these operating instructions for future reference. Pass them on to possible new owners of the appliance.

These operating instructions are for use with several technically comparable models with varying accessories. Please observe the notes which apply to your model.



Notes which are important for your safety or for the proper functioning of the appliance are stressed with a warning triangle and/or with signal words (**Warning!**, **Caution!**, **Attention!**). Please observe the following carefully.



1. This symbol and numbered instructions guide you step by step in the operation of the appliance.

2. ....



Supplementary information regarding operation and practical applications of the appliance appear after this symbol.



Tips and notes concerning economical and environmentally sound use of the appliance are marked with the cloverleaf.

Explanations of the technical terminology used in the operating instructions can be found at the end in the section "Technical Terminology".

The operating instructions contain instructions for the correction of possible malfunctions by the user in the section "What to do if ...". If these instructions should not be sufficient, our customer service department is always available to you.

Printed on paper manufactured with environmentally sound processes.  
he who thinks ecologically acts accordingly ...

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# Safety

The safety aspects of our refrigerators comply with accepted technical standards and the German Appliance Safety Law. Nevertheless, we consider it our obligation to make you aware of the following safety information:

## Intended use

- The refrigerator is intended for use in the home. It is suitable for the cooling, freezing and storing of frozen food, as well as for making ice. If the appliance is used for purposes other than those intended or used incorrectly, no liability can be accepted by the manufacturer for any damage that may be caused.
- Alterations or changes to the refrigerator are not permitted for reasons of safety.
- If you use the refrigerator in a commercial application or for purposes other than the cooling, freezing or frozen storage of foods, please observe all valid legal regulations for your application.

## Prior to initial start-up

- Check the refrigerator for transport damage. Under no circumstance should a damaged appliance be plugged in! In the event of damage, please contact the vendor.

## Refrigerant

The refrigerant isobutane (R600a) is contained within the refrigerant circuit of the appliance, a natural gas with a high level of environmental compatibility, which is nevertheless flammable.

- During transportation and installation of the appliance, be certain that none of the components of the refrigerant circuit become damaged.
- If the refrigerant circuit should become damaged:
  - avoid open flames and sources of ignition;
  - thoroughly ventilate the room in which the appliance is situated.

## Safety of children

- Packaging (e.g. wraps, polystyrene) can be dangerous for children. There is a risk of suffocation! Keep packaging material away from children!

- Please make old appliances unusable prior to disposal. Pull out the mains plug, cut off the mains cable, break or remove spring or bolt catches, if fitted. By doing this you ensure that children cannot lock themselves in the fridge when playing (there is risk of suffocation!) or get themselves into other dangerous situations.
- Often children cannot recognise the hazards present in household appliances. It is therefore important that you ensure adequate supervision and never let children play with the appliance!

### Daily Operation

- Containers with flammable gases or liquids can leak at low temperatures. There is a risk of an explosion! Do not store any containers with flammable materials such as, for example, spray cans, fire extinguisher refill cartridges etc in the refrigerator.
- Bottles and cans must not be placed in the freezer compartment. They can burst when the contents freeze, high carbonate content drinks can even explode! Never store lemonade, juices, beer, wine, sparkling wine etc. in the freezer compartment. Exception: high alcohol content spirits can be stored in the freezer compartment.
- Do not put ice creams or ice cubes in the mouth immediately after removal from the freezer compartment. Very cold ice can freeze to the lips or tongue and cause injury.
- Do not touch frozen food with wet hands. Your hands could freeze to the food.
- Do not operate any electrical appliances in the refrigerator (e.g. electric ice cream makers, mixers etc.).
- Before cleaning the appliance, always switch off the appliance and unplug it, or pull the house fuse or switch off the circuit breaker.
- When unplugging always pull the plug from the mains socket, do not pull on the cable.

### In case of malfunction

- If the a malfunction occurs on the appliance, please look first in the "What to do if ..." section of these instructions. If the information given there does not help, please do not perform any further repairs yourself.
- Refrigerators/freezers may only be repaired by qualified service engineers. Improper repairs can give rise to significant hazards. If your appliance needs repairing, please contact your specialist dealer or our Customer Service.

# Disposal

## Appliance Packaging Information

All materials are environmentally sound! They can be dumped or burned at an incinerating plant without danger!

About the materials: The plastics can be recycled and are identified as follows:

>PE< for polyethylene, e.g. the outer covering and the bags in the interior.

>PS< for polystyrene foam, e.g. the pads, which are all free of chlorofluorocarbon.

The carton parts are made from recycled paper and should be disposed of at a waste-paper recycling collection location.

## Disposal of old Appliances

For environmental reasons, refrigeration appliances must be disposed of properly. This applies to your old appliance, and - at the end of its service life - for your new appliance as well.



**Warning!** Before disposing of old appliances make them inoperable. Remove plug from mains, sever the power cable, remove or destroy any snap or latch closures. This eliminates the danger that playing children lock themselves into the appliance (danger of suffocation!) or place themselves into other life-endangering situations.

### Disposal:

- The appliance may not be disposed of with domestic waste or bulky refuse.
- The refrigerant circuit, especially the heat exchanger at the back of the appliance, may not be damaged.
- Information concerning collection schedules or locations can be obtained from the local disposal authorities or town hall.

# Remove transport safeguard

The appliance and the interior fittings are protected for transport.

☞ **1.** Remove all adhesive tape and packing pieces from the interior of the appliance.

**i** You can remove any remnants of adhesive using white spirit.

## Installation

### Installation Location

The appliance should be set up in a well ventilated, dry room.

Energy use and efficient performance of the appliance is affected by the ambient temperature.

The appliance should therefore

- not be exposed to direct sunlight;
- not be installed next to radiators, cookers or other sources of heat;
- only be installed at a location whose ambient temperature corresponds to the climate classification, for which the appliance is designed.

The climate classification can be found on the serial plate, which is located at the left on the inside of the appliance.

The following table shows which ambient temperature is correct for each climate classification:

Climate classification	for an ambient temperature of
SN	+10 to +32 °C
N	+16 to +32 °C
ST	+18 to +38 °C
T	+18 to +43 °C

If installation next to a source of heat is unavoidable, the following minimum clearances must be maintained at the sides of the appliance:

- for electric cookers 3 cm;

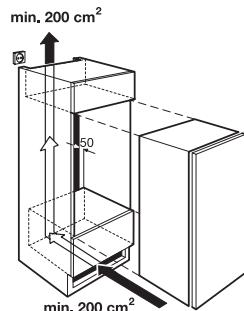
If these clearances cannot be maintained a heat insulating pad is required between the cooker and the refrigeration appliance.

If the refrigeration appliance is installed next to another refrigerator or freezer a clearance of 5 cm at the sides is required, in order to prevent the formation of condensation on the outside of the appliance.

## Your refrigerator needs ventilation

### Integratable models (i-appliances)

The integrated door of the furniture cabinet largely seals the installation recess. i-appliances must therefore be provided with ventilation by having an opening in the furniture plinth. The warmed air must be able to be exhausted upwards through the air shaft on the furniture back. The ventilation cross-sections should be at least  $200 \text{ cm}^2$ .

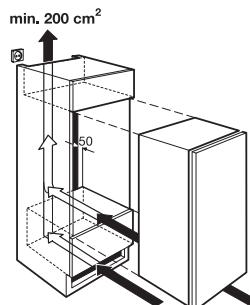


**Important note!** In order not to impair the function of the appliance, never cover or obstruct the ventilation openings.

### Models fitted for matching front panel (E-appliances)

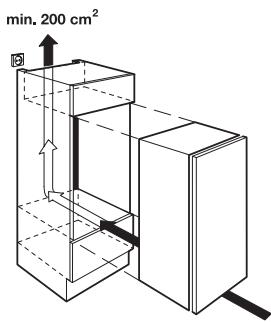
#### Installation option 1 (optimum):

Optimum ventilation of E-appliances is ensured through fresh air being able to enter both under the appliance as well as through an opening in the furniture plinth. The warmed air must be able to be exhausted upwards through the air shaft ( $\text{min. } 200 \text{ cm}^2$ ) on the furniture back.



#### Installation option 2:

Operation of E-appliances is possible even without a ventilation opening in the furniture plinth. The fresh air able to enter under the appliance is sufficient for ventilation. The function and life of the appliance are not impaired. The warmed air must be able to be exhausted upwards through the air shaft ( $\text{min. } 200 \text{ cm}^2$ ) on the furniture back. If the appliance is venti-



lated without a plinth opening, however, the energy consumption may differ from that specified in the brochure.

**Important note!** In order not to impair the function of the appliance, never cover or obstruct the ventilation openings.

## Installation

See installation instructions supplied.

Please check whether, after installing your appliance and especially after rehingeing the door, the door seal seals right round. An untight door seal may lead to heavy frosting and thereby to a higher power consumption (see also „What to do if...“).

## Electrical connection

Before initial start-up, refer to the appliance serial plate to ascertain if supply voltage and current values correspond with those of the mains at the installation location.

e.g.:            AC 220 ... 240 V 50 Hz or  
                  220 ... 240 V~50 Hz

(i.e. 220 to 240 volts alternating current, 50 Hertz)

The rating plate is inside the appliance on the left.

A correctly installed, earthed socket is required for the electrical supply. The supply must have a fuse rating of at least 10 Amps.

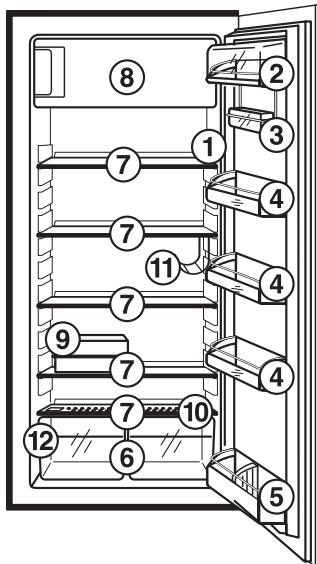
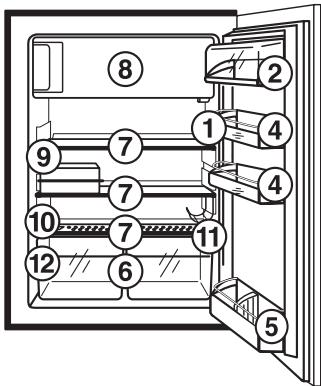
If the socket is not accessible once the appliance is built in, the electrical installation must include suitable means of isolating the appliance from the mains (e.g. fuse, cut-out, current trip or similar with a minimum contact separation of 3 mm).

**Attention:** The mains connection cable may only be replaced by a skilled electrician. Please contact your dealer or our customer service department for repairs.

# Appliance Description

## View of Appliance

(various models)



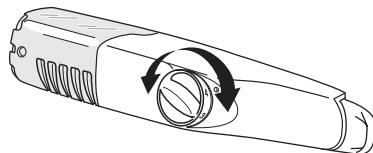
- ① Temperature regulator and interior lighting
- ② Butter and cheese compartment with lid
- ③ Variable storage box (not included with all models,  
design differs depending on the model)
- ④ Door storage compartment
- ⑤ Bottle compartment  
    Bottle holder (not on all models)
- ⑥ Fruit and vegetable trays
- ⑦ Shelves
- ⑧ Freezer compartment (for storage and freezing)
- ⑨ General purpose box (not included with all models)
- ⑩ Moisture regulation (not on all models)
- ⑪ Bottle / Can holder (not on all models)
- ⑫ Serial plate

# Prior to Initial Start-Up

☞ 1. Please clean the appliance interior and all accessories prior to initial start-up (see section: "Cleaning and Maintenance").

## Starting Up - Setting the Temperature

The temperature regulator is in the refrigerator compartment on the upper right. It is also the ON/OFF-switch.



Position "0" = Refrigeration off

Position "1" = Warmest interior temperature

Position "6" = Coldest interior temperature

☞ 1. Plug the mains plug into the mains socket.

2. Set the required temperature by turning the temperature regulator. The compressor starts and then runs automatically. The interior lighting comes on.

3. If you want a higher or lower temperature, turn the temperature regulator to a warmer or cooler setting respectively.

**Note:** When the setting is changed, the compressor does not start immediately if automatic defrosting is currently taking place.



Goods to be refrigerated can be loaded immediately after switching on, because the storage temperature in the refrigerator is quickly reached.

**Important!** Wait until the freezer compartment has reached a temperature of  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ , before storing frozen food.



**Note:** From a food science point of view,  $+5^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the refrigerator compartment and  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  for the freezer compartment should be considered cold enough as a storage temperature.

The following effects are of significance in respect of the interior temperature:

- Ambient temperature;
- Quantity and temperature of the food stored;
- Frequency with which the door is opened and how long it is left open
- A defect in the appliance.

The temperature regulator setting may therefore need to be adjusted to suit the specific conditions.

**Recommended settings:**

Examples:

Ambient temperature	Temperature controller position
Approx. 10 °C	Range up to 1
Approx. 16 °C	Range about 2
Approx. 25 °C	Range about 2
Approx. 32 °C	2 to3
Approx. 38 °C	1 to2

**Important!**

High ambient temperatures (e.g. on hot summer days) and a cold setting on the temperature regulator (position "5" to "6") can cause the compressor to run continuously.

Reason: when the ambient temperature is high, the compressor must run continuously to maintain the low temperature in the appliance. The fridge will not be able to defrost since automatic defrosting of the fridge is only possible when the compressor is not running (see also "Defrosting" section). The result is the build up of a thick layer of frost on the fridge rear wall.

If this happens, turn the temperature regulator back to a warmer setting (position "4" to "5"). At this setting the compressor will be switched on and off as usual and automatic defrosting recommended.

## Switching off the appliance

☛ 1. To switch off the appliance, turn the temperature regulator to position "0".

**If the appliance is not going to be used for an extended period:**

1. Switch off the appliance by turning the temperature regulator to position "0".
2. Remove the mains plug or switch off or turn out the circuit breaker or fuse.
3. Clean thoroughly (see section: "Cleaning and Maintenance").
4. Leave the door open to avoid the build up of odours.

# Interior Accessories

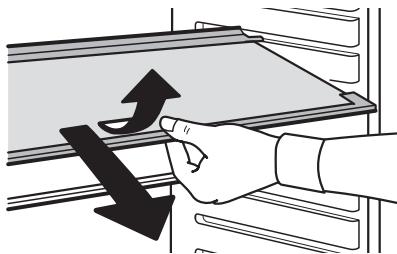
## Storage Shelves/Storage Racks

Depending on the model, your appliance is equipped with either glass storage shelves or storage racks.

The glass shelf above the fruit and vegetable compartment must always remain in this position so that fruit and vegetables stay fresh longer.

The remaining storage shelves can be adjusted to various heights:

- ☞ **1.** Pull the storage shelf forward until it can be tipped up or down and removed.
- 2.** To insert at a different height use the same procedure in reverse.



Adjustment for tall goods:

- ☞ **1.** Remove the front half of the two-part vario glass storage shelf and insert it at a different level. Space is thus gained for storage of tall goods on the underlying storage shelf.



## Moisture regulation

(not included with all models)

On some models, there is an adjustable air grille in front of the shelf above the fruit and vegetable compartments.

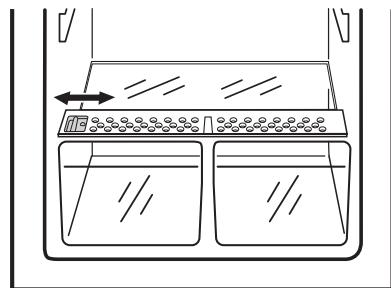
The opening in the ventilation slots can be steplessly adjusted with a slider.

Slider in right position: Ventilation slots opened.

Slider in left position: Ventilation slots closed.

With the ventilation slots open, the stronger air circulation results in a lower air moisture content in the fruit and vegetable compartments.

When the ventilation slots are closed, the natural moisture content of the food in the fruit and vegetable compartments is preserved for longer.



## Variable Inner Door

The door compartments can be pulled up and removed, and inserted at other positions as needed.

## Bottle/can shelf

Some models are fitted with a bottle/can shelf.

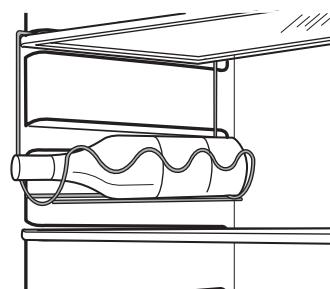
-  1. To insert or move the bottle/can shelf, pull out the corresponding storage shelf.

Ensure that the bottle or cans do not touch the rear wall of the appliance or, when the door is closed, the door shelf.

Always lay bottles in the shelf with the top to the front.

Small bottles and cans can be placed crossways in the holder.

**Attention !** Place only unopened bottles or cans horizontally.



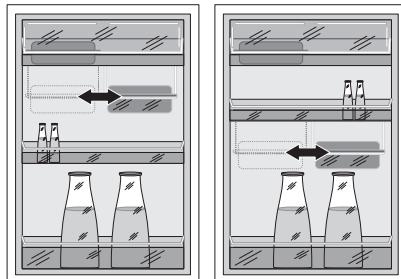
## Variable Storage Box

(not on all models, design differs depending on the model)

Some models are equipped with a variable storage box which is fitted under a door shelf compartment and can be slid sideways.

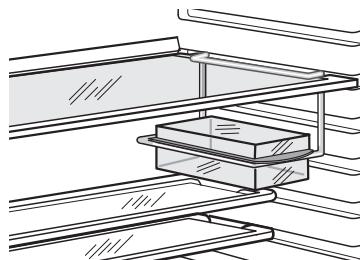
The box can be inserted under every door shelf compartment.

- ☞ 1. To change, lift the shelf compartment with the box upwards and out of the holders in the door and remove the retaining bracket out of the guide under the shelf compartment.
- 2. Please do the same in reverse to insert the shelf at a different height.



The variable box can be hung from a storage shelf in the refrigerator compartment:

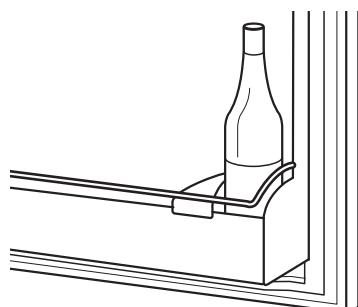
- ☞ 1. Pull the storage shelf forward until it can be tipped up or down and removed.
- 2. Hang the retaining bracket on the taper on the storage shelf and slide the storage shelf back into the guides.



## Bottle Holder

(not included with all models)

Some models are equipped with a bottle holder in the bottle compartment. This is used to prevent individual bottles from falling over and can be slid sideways.



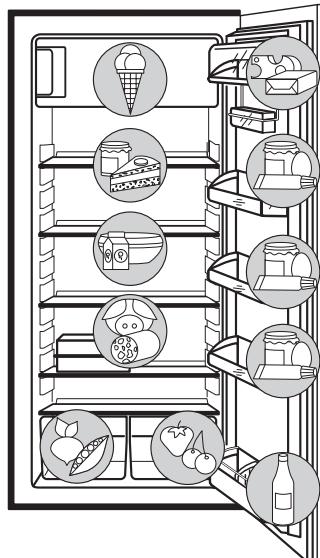
# Correct Storage

For physical reasons, there are different temperature regions in the fridge. The coldest region is on the lowest storage shelf. Warmer regions are the top storage shelf, the vegetable basket and the storage compartments on the door. The arrangement example shows at which places in the refrigerator suitable temperatures for various types of foods exist.

**Tip:** Food in the fridge should always be covered or packaged, to prevent drying and tainting of other food.

The following are suited for packaging:

- Polyethylene airtight bags and wraps;
- Plastic containers with lids;
- Special plastic covers with elastic;
- aluminium foil.



# Freezing and storing frozen food

The freezer compartment is for freezing and storing food.

## Important!

- The temperature in the freezer compartment must be -18 °C or colder before freezing food or storing food already frozen (for the recommended settings, see the table in the section "Starting up - Setting the temperature").
- Allow warm food to cool down before freezing. The warmth will cause increased ice formation and increase the power consumption.
- Please observe maximum storage times and expiry dates of frozen goods.
- Thawed foods which have not been processed further (cooked into meals) may not under any circumstances be frozen a second time.
- **Caution!** Do not touch frozen food with wet hands. Your hands could freeze to the food.

 1. All foods must be packed air tight prior to freezing, so that they do not dry out or lose their flavour, and so that no flavour contamination of other frozen goods occurs.

2. Lay the packaged food on the floor of the freezer compartment. Unfrozen food must not touch items already frozen, otherwise the frozen food could begin to defrost.

## Tips:

- The following are suited for the packaging of frozen goods:
  - freezer bags and polyethylene wraps;
  - special cans for frozen goods;
  - extra-thick aluminium foil.
- The following are suitable for sealing bags and wrap:
  - plastic clips, rubber bands or tape.
- Smooth the air out of the bag before sealing; air makes it easier for the frozen food to dry out.
- Make flat packages, because these freeze more quickly.
- Do not fill cans for frozen goods to the brim with liquid or paste-like goods, because liquids expand during freezing.

## Note for inspection authorities:

Batch plans for the determination of freezing performance or warm-up time can be requested directly from the manufacturer.

# Preparation of Ice Cubes

☞ 1. Fill the ice cube tray 3/4 full with cold water, place it in the freezer compartment and leave to freeze.

2. To loosen the frozen cubes, either bend the ice cube tray or hold it under running water for a few seconds.

**Important!** Never try to free an ice tray that is frozen to the freezer compartment using pointed or sharp edged objects. Use a spoon handle or similar.

## Defrosting

### The fridge defrosts automatically

The rear wall of the fridge covers with frost when the compressor is running, and defrosts when the compressor is off.

The water from the thawing frost is collected in the drain channel on the rear of the fridge, feed through the drain hole into the collector on the compressor, and then evaporated.

The water drainage hole must be cleaned regularly (see the section "Cleaning and Maintenance".

### Defrosting the freezer compartment

During use and when the freezer compartment door is opened, moisture is deposited in the freezer compartment as frost. Remove this frost from time to time with a soft plastic scraper, e.g. a pastry scraper. Under no circumstances use hard or pointed objects to remove frost. The freezer compartment should always be defrosted when the layer of frost has reached a thickness of approx. 4 millimetres; however at least once a year. A good time for defrosting is when the appliance is empty or contains only little food.

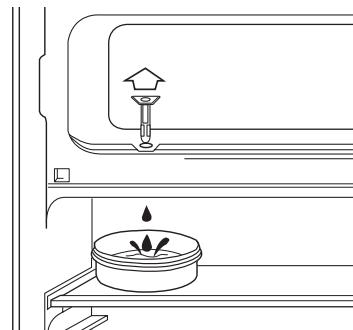


#### Warning!

- Do not use electrical heating appliances or any other mechanical or artificial devices to speed up the defrosting process, with the exception of those recommended in these operating instructions.
- Do not use defrosting sprays, they can be hazardous to your health and/or contain substances that damage plastics.

**Caution!** Do not touch frozen food with wet hands. Your hands could freeze to the food.

1. A few hours before defrosting, set the temperature controller to 6 in order to create a refrigeration reserve in the frozen food.
2. Remove frozen food, wrap it in several layers of newspaper and store it, covered, in a cool place.
3. Switch off the appliance and unplug it, or pull the fuse or switch off the circuit breaker.
4. Remove the stopper from the melt-water outlet and place a bowl underneath it to catch the melt-water.  
**Attention!** After defrosting, replace the plug in the condensation water drain.  
**Tip:** You can speed up the defrosting process by placing a pan with warm water in the freezer compartment and closing the door. Remove pieces of ice that have fallen before they completely defrost.
5. After defrosting, thoroughly clean the unit, including the inside ( see "Cleaning and Maintenance" section). Replace the stopper in the melt-water outlet.
6. Put the food inside and put the unit back into operation.



# Cleaning and Maintenance

For hygienic reasons the appliance interior, including interior accessories, should be cleaned regularly.



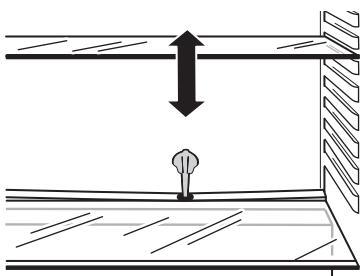
## Warning!

- The appliance may not be connected to the mains during cleaning. Danger of electrical shock! Before cleaning switch the appliance off and remove the plug from the mains, or switch off or turn out the circuit breaker or fuse.
- Never clean the appliance with a steam cleaner. Moisture could accumulate in electrical components, danger of electrical shock! Hot vapours can lead to the damage of plastic parts.
- The appliance must be dry before it is placed back into service.

## Attention!

- Ethereal oils and organic solvents can attack plastic parts, e.g.
  - lemon juice or the juice from orange peals;
  - butyric acid;
  - cleansers which contain acetic acid.Do not allow such substances to come into contact with appliance parts.
- Do not use any abrasive cleansers.

1. Remove frozen food and the food from the refrigerator. Wrap frozen food in several layers of newspaper. Store it in a cool place, well covered.
2. Defrost the freezer compartment (see "Defrosting" section).
3. Switch the appliance off and remove the plug from the mains, or switch off or turn out the circuit breaker or fuse.
4. Clean the appliance and the interior accessories with a cloth and luke-warm water. Commercially available dish washing detergents may also be used.
5. After cleaning wipe with fresh water and rub dry.
6. Regularly unblock the condensation water drainage hole in the rear wall of the refrigeration chamber with the aid of the green strip inserted into the drainage hole.
7. After everything is dry place appliance back into service.





## Energy Saving Tips

- Do not install the appliance near cookers, radiators or other sources of warmth. High ambient temperatures cause longer, more frequent operation of the compressor.
- Ensure sufficient air circulation and exhaust at the appliance base and at the back wall of the appliance. Never cover air vent openings.
- Do not place warm foods into the appliance. Allow warm foods to cool first.
- Only leave door open as long as necessary.
- Do not set temperature any colder than necessary.
- Put frozen food in the fridge to defrost. The cold in the frozen food will then be used to cool the fridge.

# What to do if ...

## Correcting Malfunctions

A malfunction may be caused by only a minor fault that you can rectify yourself using the following instructions. Do not perform any other work on the appliance if the following information does not provide assistance in your specific case.



**Warning!** Repairs to refrigerators/freezers may only be performed by qualified service engineers. Improper repairs can give rise to significant hazards for the user. If your appliance needs repairing, please contact your specialist dealer or our Customer Service.

Malfunction	Possible Cause	Remedy
Appliance does not work.	Appliance is not switched on.	Switch on the appliance.
	Mains plug is not plugged in or is loose.	Insert mains plug.
	Fuse has blown or is defective.	Check fuse, replace if necessary.
	Socket is defective.	Mains malfunctions are to be corrected by an electrician.
Appliance cools too much.	Temperature is set too cold.	Turn the temperature regulator to a warmer setting temporarily.
The food is too warm.	Temperature is not properly adjusted.	Please look in the "Starting up - Setting the temperature" section.
	Door was open for an extended period.	Open the door only as long as necessary.
	A large quantity of warm food was placed in the appliance within the last 24 hours.	Turn the temperature regulator to a colder setting temporarily.
	The appliance is near a heat source.	Please look in the "Installation" section.
Interior lighting does not work.	Light bulb is defective.	Please look in the "Changing the Light Bulb" section.

Malfunction	Possible Cause	Remedy
Heavy build up of frost, possibly also on the door seal.	Door seal is not air tight (possibly after changing over the hinges).	Carefully warm the leaking sections of the door seal with a hair dryer (not hotter than approx. 50 °C). At the same time shape the warmed door seal by hand such that it sits correctly.
The compressor does not start immediately after changing the temperature setting.	This is normal, no error has occurred.	The compressor starts after a period of time.
Water on the floor or on storage shelves.	Water drain hole is blocked.	See the "Cleaning and Maintenance" section.

## Changing the light bulb



**Warning!** There is a risk of electric shocks! Before changing the light bulb, switch off the appliance and unplug it, or pull the fuse or the circuit breaker.

Light bulb data: 220-240 V, max. 15 W, fitting: E 14

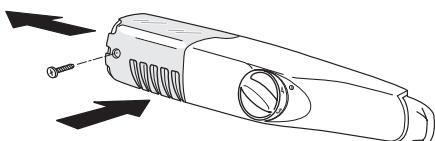
☛ **1.** To switch off the appliance, turn the temperature regulator to position "0".

**2.** Unplug the mains plug.

**3.** To change the light bulb, undo the cross head screw and remove the light bulb cover.

**4.** Change the defective light bulb.

**5.** Refit the light bulb cover and the cross head screw.



# Noises during Operation

The following noises are characteristic of refrigeration appliances:

- **Clicks**

Whenever the compressor switches on or off, a click can be heard.

- **Humming**

As soon as the compressor is in operation, you can hear it humming.

- **Bubbling/Splashing**

When refrigerant flows into thin tubes, you can hear bubbling or splashing noises. Even after the compressor has been switched off, this noise can be heard for a short time.

# Regulations, Standards, Guidelines

This appliance was designed for household use and was manufactured in accordance with the appropriate standards. The necessary measures in accordance with appliance safety legislation regulations (GSG), accident prevention regulations for refrigeration appliances (VBG 20) and the regulations of the German Society of Electrical Engineers (VDE) were observed in the manufacture of this appliance.

The refrigerant circuit has been checked for leaks.



This appliance is in accordance with the following EU guidelines:

- 73/23/EWG dated 19 February 1973 - low voltage guidelines.
- 89/336/EWG dated 3 May 1989
  - (including guideline change notice 92/31/EWG) - EMV guideline
- 94/2/EC dated 21. 01. 1994 - Directive on Energy Labelling
- 96/57 EC dated 3. 9. 1996 - Energy Efficiency Requirements of Household Electric Refrigerators, Freezers and Combinations thereof.

# Technical Terminology

- **Refrigerant**

Liquids that can be used to generate a cooling effect are known as refrigerants. They have a relatively low boiling-point, indeed so low, that the warmth from the food stored in the fridge or freezer can cause the refrigerant to boil and vaporise.

- **Refrigerant Circuit**

Closed circulation system that contains the refrigerant. The refrigerant circuit comprises primarily of an evaporator, a compressor, a condenser and pipe work.

- **Evaporator**

The refrigerant is evaporated in the evaporator. Similar to all other liquids, refrigerant requires heat to evaporate. This heat is removed from the interior of the appliance, as a result the interior is cooled. The evaporator is therefore located inside the appliance or placed in foam immediately behind the inner wall and thus not visible.

- **Compressor**

The compressor looks like a small drum. It is driven by a built-in electric motor and is mounted on the base of the appliance at the rear. The task of the compressor is to draw in vaporised refrigerant from the evaporator, to compress it, and to pass it on to the condenser.

- **Condenser**

The condenser normally has the form of a grid. The refrigerant compressed in the compressor is liquefied in the condenser. During this process, heat is released to the surrounding air at the surface of the condenser. The condenser is mounted on the base of the appliance.

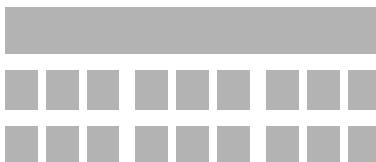
# Customer Service

If you cannot find the remedy for a malfunction in these operating instructions, please contact your dealer or our customer service department. Addresses and telephone numbers are listed in the accompanying booklet "Guarantee Conditions/Customer Service Locations".

Selective ordering of replacement parts can save unnecessary travel and costs. For this reason always provide the following appliance information:

This information can be found on the rating plate in the interior at the

- Model Name
- Model Number (PNC)
- Serial Number (S-No.)



left of the appliance. We recommend that you enter this information here, so that it is handy if needed.

**Note:** The customer bears the costs of unjustified customer service calls even during the guarantee period.

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